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Considers and appraises the present role and future potential of institutions of higher education in the Kansas City Metropolitan area, relating local needs to the needs of the State as a whole. In the formation of the report, the Committee had the cooperation of statewide organizations as well as consultants from outside the State. The report concentrates on the prospective general increase in full-time students attending college, the need for post-high school technological education, and the need for graduate education. Conclusions and recommendations propose vigorous action to improve services in higher education in this metropolitan area.					
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**THE NEED FOR
EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES**

**THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

ED000873

December, 1962

THE NEED FOR
EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES
TO SERVE THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

A Report of
THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

December, 1962

THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 21, 1962

Honorable Hilary A. Bush
State Capitol, State of Missouri
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Governor Bush:

It is my pleasure to present herewith the report of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area Committee on Higher Education, a committee appointed at your instance in June, 1962.

This Committee has devoted countless hours to study of this subject, and has deliberated at length on the crucial issues involved. The report as drafted, and the recommendations therein noted, have our full and enthusiastic support. We stand ready to assist in any way in carrying forward the suggestions made.

Our Committee is deeply indebted to Community Studies, Inc., and especially to Dr. Warren Peterson, for immensely helpful staff services. Dr. Peterson's breadth of knowledge in this field, and his services to state-wide planning agencies in higher education, have made possible a solid structure of objective information upon which our recommendations are based, and have led to coordinate action with other bodies engaged in study of related problems.

There is every good reason for vigorous and intelligent action at this time to improve services in higher education in this metropolitan area. The Kansas City area lags seriously behind its sister cities in this respect. Our present college-going population is 8,500 full-time students; by 1975 we must find accommodations for 30,500 full-time students from this area. Our resources in graduate and professional education are fragmentary and underdeveloped, for the most part, to such an extent that their weakness constitutes a genuine threat to the vitality of our regional economy. Our facilities for technical training at the junior college level are virtually nonexistent; our means to adjust a work force to changing conditions are extremely limited.

It is our view that the large appropriations of both public and private funds required must be looked upon as investments likely to return priceless dividends in future years. We propose investment in facilities and services calculated to assure our proper role in the nation's economy and to create the quality of life desired by every community. We propose investment in our young people on a scale sufficient to their needs, their capabilities, and their motivation. To do less than this is to blight the range of opportunity for our young people, and to defeat the promise of our democratic system.

Respectfully submitted,

Homer C. Wadsworth
Homer C. Wadsworth, Chairman
Kansas City Metropolitan Area
Committee on Higher Education

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CONTENTS

	Page
The Kansas City Metropolitan Area Committee on Higher Education	ii
Letter of Transmittal	iii
List of Tables	vi
List of Graphs	vi
The Committee's Assignment	vii
Procedures and Acknowledgements	x
PART I	
THE PROSPECTIVE NEED AND DEMAND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION	1
Introduction	1
The Prospective Increase in Students Attending College	1
The Need for Post-High School Technological Education	3
The Need for Graduate and Research Facilities	4
PART II	
TRENDS AND PROSPECTS WITHIN THE CURRENT FRAME- WORK OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	6
The Pattern of Higher Education in Missouri	6
Missouri Compared with Other States	9
Kansas City Compared with Other Metropolitan Areas	10
Current Patterns of College Attendance	12
Colleges and Universities in the Metropolitan Area	14
The Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	14
Private Liberal Arts Colleges	15
The University of Kansas City	16
Prospects for Accommodating the Increase in Students	17
PART III	
A REVIEW OF RECENT PLANNING CONCERNED WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, AND KANSAS CITY	20
State Planning in Missouri	20
Planning in St. Louis	21
The 1957 Study, "Higher Education in Kansas City"	22
Programs and Plans of the University of Missouri in Kansas City	24

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
Residence Centers of Central Missouri State College	26
The Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area	
Junior College District Possibilities	27
Report of Consultants to the Governor's Council on Higher	
Education	29
PART IV	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING	
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO SERVE THE KANSAS	
CITY, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY	31
Nature of the Recommendations	31
The University of Missouri in Kansas City	32
The University of Kansas City	34
The Kansas City Area Junior College	36
Residence Centers Operated by Central Missouri State College	37
The University in Columbia and the State Colleges	38
Coordination of the State System	39
Private Colleges in the Metropolitan Area	40
State Scholarships	40
The Prospects for Students if Higher Educational Facilities	
are Expanded	42
The Future of Planning for Higher Education in the Kansas	
City Metropolitan Area	42

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Projected Number of Full-time Students 1960-75, for the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area, the State of Missouri, and the United States	2
2	Increases in Full-time Enrollment in Accredited Missouri Colleges and Universities, 1952-1961, by Areas of the State and Types of Institutions.....	8
3	Distribution of Full-time Students among Colleges and Universities.....	13
4	Projected Number of Full-time Students from the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area, Assuming Current Pattern of College Facilities	18
5	Projected Number of Full-time Students from the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area, Assuming an Area Junior College and a University of Missouri Division in Kansas City	43

LIST OF GRAPHS

Graph		Page
1	Projected Number of Full-time Students from the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area, Assuming Current Pattern of College Facilities	19
2	Projected Number of Full-time Students from the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area, Assuming an Area Junior College and a University of Missouri Division in Kansas City	44

The Committee's Assignment

After a survey of higher education needs in the Kansas City area conducted five years ago, a group of distinguished educators concluded:

"Few, if any, of the large metropolitan areas of the nation face a more acute crisis in higher education than does Kansas City. It simply lacks the college and university facilities required to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of qualified high school graduates who desire to continue their educations. At present most of them attend institutions outside the area. Local colleges and universities, largely because of the lack of finances, are now unable to serve adequately the community, much less prepare for the huge increases in student population that will come in the 1960's."¹

Since this survey of 1957, problems of higher education in the Kansas City area have moved closer to crisis proportions. A new industrial revolution is greatly increasing the need for highly skilled personnel. The difficulties of high school graduates in securing employment have greatly increased. During the last five years, the nation, the state, and the Kansas City community have grown more conscious of the economic and social importance of higher education. For the Kansas City community, the future of higher education is not only associated with the problem of providing our young people with a fair and reasonable opportunity to prepare for the economic and cultural life of 1980, 1990, and 2000, but is also associated with the ability of the region to grow, develop, and contribute to the society and the economy of the future.

Higher education is no longer a luxury; in quantitative and qualitative terms, at graduate and undergraduate levels, it is a pressing necessity. Perhaps the greatest lag in the development of higher education in this region stems from a tendency to continue to view the problem in luxury terms. The "luxury view" of higher education is evident in the pattern of voluntary giving and in the view that it is wholesome for young people (those who can afford it) to leave home to attend college. It is also evident in the fact that there has been little machinery for the systematic planning, coordination,

¹"Higher Education in Kansas City," by Dean E. McHenry and Associates, Community Studies, Inc., September, 1957, p. 1.

and development of higher education, either for the State of Missouri or the Kansas City region. For higher education there has been nothing comparable to the Regional Health and Welfare Council, the Area Hospital Association, the City Planning Commission, or the opportunities provided by the Chamber of Commerce and other groups to develop business and industry in the region. Although many people have been concerned about the under-developed condition of higher education in recent years, it has required the initiative of the Governor of Missouri, the Lieutenant Governor, leaders in the State Legislature, and certain civic leaders in Kansas City to call attention to the needs of the Kansas City region and to initiate systematic study and planning to meet these needs.

This Committee, the Kansas City Committee on Higher Education, was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in June of this year. Since this is the first such committee of citizens to deal with a problem of great importance and complexity, we have approached our task with considerable humility. Although we feel that the problems confronting higher education in the next few years — in the State and in the Kansas City area — are so great as to require continuous and ongoing study and review, we have made a determined effort, within the time and resources available to us, to carry out our responsibilities. These responsibilities, as presented to us by Lieutenant Governor Hilary Bush, are as follows:

"My principal aim in appointing this Committee was to provide the framework of machinery, within which knowledgeable persons could marshall all of these groups into a coordinated and harmonious attack on the problem as a whole rather than piecemeal, and produce a comprehensive long-term plan of expansion of sufficient scope and magnitude that would merit general acceptance and challenge all of our citizens to a heroic effort to get it implemented.

"Governor Dalton has recognized this fact, and has appointed a state-wide committee to study the question on a state-wide basis. You should work closely with this committee and give it the advantage of your more intimate knowledge of our local problem. I hope that Governor Dalton's committee will lend its support to your efforts.

"You should consider and appraise the present role and future potential of the several private colleges located in our area, all of which are doing a commendable job, but all of which are somewhat limited in their ability to expand by reason of the amounts of their endowments and other available funds.

"You should study and define the present and future role of junior colleges in our educational complex, particularly in view of the

new state law that now provides \$200 per student in state funds for the support of such institutions.

"You should examine into the cost of a college education for our youth. Many private and some state institutions have, by increasing their tuition, priced themselves out of the market for the low and middle-income family. We do not want a society where only the children of the well-to-do can go to college.

"After the present operation and future potential of all these factors are properly examined and evaluated, you will then be in a position to estimate the current and future additional requirements of our community and devise a plan to meet these needs that will be acceptable to all of our citizens, and which will produce the kind of educational opportunities we must provide for our children."

We have attempted to approach these tasks with objectivity and free from prejudgements. We have, however, assumed from the onset that opportunities for education beyond high school should and must be provided to all young people capable of advanced education. We have also assumed that the industrial and cultural future of this metropolitan area demands higher educational facilities at least comparable to those found in comparable metropolitan areas.

Procedures and Acknowledgements

In pursuing its assignment, the Committee has had access to a variety of studies concerning trends and prospects for higher education in Missouri and in the Kansas City region. Included among these are the following:

"Higher Education in Kansas City," by Dean E. McHenry and Associates, Community Studies, Inc., September, 1957.

"Higher Education and the Future of Youth in the Greater St. Louis Educational Area," by the Committee on Higher Educational Needs of Metropolitan St. Louis (Edward B. Shils, Ph.D., Chief Consultant and Director), 1960.

"Future Enrollment in Missouri Colleges and Universities, 1965, 1970, 1975," A Report of the Governor's Council on Higher Education (Prepared by Warren A. Peterson), 1960.

"Higher Education in Missouri, the Coming Impact on State Finances," by John C. Murdock and John E. Rapp (reprints from The Business and Government Review, University of Missouri, March-April, 1962).

"Comprehensive Educational Survey of Kansas, Vol. III, The Higher Education Study," prepared for the Kansas Legislative Council (Robert J. Keller, Director), 1960.

"Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities," (Raymond J. Young, Consultant, and Jack Sigler, Field Director), November 30, 1962.

"Expansion and Coordination of Higher Education in Missouri, A Summary Report to the Governor's Council on Higher Education," by Raymond C. Gibson, Robert J. Keller, and Allan O. Pfnister, December, 1962.

The Committee has been privileged to meet with Elmer Ellis, President of the University of Missouri, and Warren Lovinger, President of Central Missouri State College, for extensive discussions of the current activities, and the future potential for State institutions in the Kansas City region. Included as regular members of the Committee and contributing considerable

information concerning their own institutional and professional educational policies were several prominent educators from the Kansas City region: Carleton F. Scofield, Acting President, the University of Kansas City, Dean Miles Blim of the Kansas City Junior College, Dean Garland Taylor of William Jewell College, and Earl Thomas, Principal, Lincoln High School.

The Committee was also privileged to have the opportunity to meet with several distinguished specialists on higher education from outside the region: R. C. Gibson of the University of Indiana, Robert Keller of the University of Minnesota, and Allan O. Pfnister of the University of Michigan --- all currently serving as consultants to the Governor's Council on Higher Education; and Raymond J. Young of the University of Michigan, Consultant to the Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities. The Committee has had the research assistance of Warren A. Peterson of Community Studies, Inc., who has served for several years with the Governor's Council on Higher Education. Contact with these gentlemen has not only enriched the technical competence of this Committee but has, we believe, enabled the Committee to view our assignment within the perspective of State and national higher education trends.

However, it should be emphasized that the conclusions and recommendations of this Committee are its own. The general nature of the recommendations were agreed upon in a meeting held November 27, 1962. At that time a subcommittee composed of Paul Van Osdol, Jr., Carleton F. Scofield, and George H. Morgan was appointed to draft recommendations. The recommendations, after careful study, were subsequently approved by the entire Committee.

Inasmuch as the Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Missouri, we have focused upon the Missouri portion of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. Unless otherwise stated, references and data pertain to "the Kansas City, Missouri, Metropolitan Area" --- Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, all in Missouri.

PART I

THE PROSPECTIVE NEED AND DEMAND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Introduction

The Committee has concerned itself with three aspects of higher education: the prospective general increase in full-time students attending college, the need for post-high school technological education, and the need for graduate education. The prospective increase in "regular" full-time students is the most dramatic of these and, in many respects, the most tangible and demonstrable. However, the technological revolution now under way has greatly increased the demand for many types of specialists, including those with technical training on the junior college level, and those with graduate and professional degrees. The Committee has not concerned itself with the broad and expanding areas of adult education, continuing education, non-credit courses, or short-term institutes.

The Prospective Increase in Students Attending College

For a number of years, the proportion of young people of college age attending college has increased at a rate of about 1 percent yearly. During the last decade, enrollments in colleges and universities in Missouri have increased greatly, more than 75 percent, during a period when there was little increase in the college-age population. In the coming decade, this "regular" increase in college enrollments will be compounded by a substantial increase in the college-age population.

In the case of the Metropolitan Areas, the prospective increase in college-age population is very great. From 1950 to 1960 the population of children under 15 years of age increased 65 percent in the Missouri portion of the Kansas City area and 56 percent in the Missouri portion of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area. In Kansas City and St. Louis, there will be a very great increase in students going to college — the regular increase in the proportion of young people attending college compounded by a very large increase in the college-age population. The probable increase in students in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, the State of Missouri, and the United States are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

**PROJECTED NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS 1960-1975,
FOR THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI METROPOLITAN AREA,
THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AND THE UNITED STATES**

Year	Kansas City, Mo., Metropolitan Area ^a	State of Missouri ^a	United States ^b
<u>Number of Students</u>			
1960	8,500	56,500	3,570,000
1965	13,200	79,500	5,379,000
1970	20,700	107,800	7,020,000
1975	30,500	138,100	8,325,000
<u>Percentage Increase From 1960</u>			
1965	55%	41%	41%
1970	144%	91%	97%
1975	260%	142%	133%

^aProjections for Missouri and for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area are taken from projections made by Warren A. Peterson for the Governor's Council on Higher Education. They assume a 1 percent yearly increase in young people of college age attending college — from about 25 percent in 1960 to 30 percent in 1965 to 35 percent in 1970 and 40 percent in 1975.

^bProjections for the United States are taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 232, "Illustrative Projections to 1980 of School and College Enrollments in the United States," June, 1961. These projections assume some reduction in the rate of increase in enrollments which occurred between 1950-52 and 1957-59.

To assume that the proportion of young people attending college will continue to increase at a rate of 1 percent yearly is quite conservative, in view of the social and economic changes which are in process. If we assume this and also assume that the Kansas City Metropolitan Area will continue to grow at the 1950-1960 rate of growth, then we anticipate that students going to college from this area will increase from 8,500 in 1960 to 30,500 in 1975, an increase of 260 percent in fifteen years. In other words, colleges and universities, within or outside the Kansas City area, will need to accommodate 4,500 additional students by 1965, 12,500 additional by 1970, and 22,000 additional by 1975 — students who are residents of the Missouri portion of the Kansas City area at the time of graduation from high school.

Conclusion #1, on the Prospective Increase in Undergraduate Students.

Since students going to college from the Kansas City area are likely to increase from 8,500 in 1960 to 30,500 in 1975, it is clear that we are confronted with a problem of large proportions for expanding facilities if our young people are to be assured opportunities for college and university education.

The Need for Post-High School Technological Education

The onset of various types of automation are having the effect of increasing the skilled manpower requirements and decreasing unskilled and semi-skilled manpower requirements. For the total metropolitan area from 1950 to 1960, there was a 25 percent decrease in unskilled laborers and an 11 percent increase in craftsmen, foremen, and operatives. Such figures do not fully indicate the progressive growth of highly skilled "light blue collar" jobs. For example, it appears from plans for automobiles now on the drafting boards, that automobile mechanics in five years will have to be well-trained in electronics.

The recent "Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities" provides much more detailed information on the needs of industry and business in the area for technical and semi-professional workers. In the course of this study, a survey committee interviewed business and industry leaders on future personnel requirements and found overwhelming consensus that considerably more post-high school education will be required. The survey lists a wide assortment of educational programs needed, including such fields as accounting, personnel administration, statistics, computer programming, human relations, and business mathematics. The survey also cites information from the Missouri State Division of Employment Security, showing a wide differential between the skills of job applicants and the skill requirements of job openings in the Kansas City area. Additional information documenting the pressing need for an expansion of technological education on the junior college level is contained in the "Skilled and Technical Worker Survey," conducted in 1958 by V. L. Pickens, Assistant Superintendent of Practical and Vocational Education for the School District of Kansas City, Missouri.

The requirements of our economy for higher skills is a long-range trend. What is relatively new in the economic scene is that the location of modern industry has become increasingly dependent upon the availability of skilled manpower and apparently less dependent upon transportation and the availability of basic raw materials. Relatively new also is the increasing unemployment of unskilled workers.

Conclusion #2.

In view of the increased dependence of the economy on highly skilled manpower, the development of higher educational opportunities in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, including technological education on the junior college level, is vital to the economic future of the area and highly important to assure the employability of our young people.

The Need for Graduate and Research Facilities

In general, what has been said concerning the economy's dependence upon a more skilled manpower can be said with increased emphasis about graduate and professional education. The implications for the economy of this region were recently stated forcefully in an address in Kansas City by Dr. Frederick E. Terman, Provost of Stanford University:

"The Midwest has not been interested enough in developing competency in space, electronics, and other types of research . . . The Midwest has had an almost anti-intellectual atmosphere." . . . Midwestern industries have shown "no interest in using Ph.D.'s" . . . He said the area within a radius of 10 or 12 miles of Stanford was an example of what industry and intellect, working together could develop . . . Dr. Terman said that the presence of the University tended to attract highly qualified people, which in turn attracted industry. He pointed out that during the last four years, 1,600 graduate students have come to Stanford after getting undergraduate degrees in other schools.¹

Such observations concerning the increasing importance of graduate education and university-based research facilities have been made repeatedly in recent years on the national, state, and local levels. The implications for Missouri, Kansas, and the Kansas City Metropolitan Area have been stated a number of times by Charles W. Kimball, President of the Midwest Research Institute.

Some objective indicators of the prospective demand for scientific and engineering personnel are given in a recent report of the National Science Foundation, that the employment of such personnel will double in the coming decade, plus the need for replacement from death and retirement. It is quite likely that the needs of an expanding metropolitan area are increasing at a higher rate than the national estimates.

¹Reported in the Kansas City Star, October 24, 1962.

Although most of the concern in recent years has been expressed about the physical sciences and engineering, it appears that the increasing demand for personnel with graduate and professional degrees in medicine, the biological sciences, the social sciences, and other professions parallels that of engineering and the physical sciences. During the recent decade, professional, semi-professional, and technical workers were the fastest growing components of the labor force, with an increase of over 50 percent in the decade.

There are many additional issues associated with whether or not a metropolitan community is fully served by a university with well-developed facilities for graduate education and research. Such facilities attract research and training grants from national foundations and from various sources in the federal government; a metropolis, a state, or region which is not adequately served by such facilities is not likely to get a fair return on its federal tax dollar nor in the grants of national foundations. A thriving university within a metropolitan community augments and fosters the development of music, literature, and the arts; it generally increases the cultural opportunities of the community. A large university provides a forum for the discussion and illumination of public issues; a university enhances the intellectual alertness and the civic responsibility of the population.

Conclusion #3.

The development of facilities for graduate education and for research is vital to the Kansas City Metropolitan Area if it is to maintain and increase its competitive position in the national economy, and if it is to acquire, retain, and develop a creative, enlightened and more culturally oriented population.

PART II

TRENDS AND PROSPECTS WITHIN THE CURRENT FRAMEWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Pattern of Higher Education in Missouri

The state-supported system of higher education in Missouri includes the University of Missouri, Lincoln University, a much smaller institution, and five state colleges — all located outside of the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas. There are a number of public junior colleges in the state, the largest of which is the Kansas City, Missouri, Junior College. All of the public institutions have expanded rapidly in recent years, during a period in which the college-age population increased very little but the proportion going to college increased considerably. From 1952 to 1961, full-time enrollments at the University of Missouri increased almost 90 percent, the state colleges 175 percent, and the public junior colleges a little more than 60 percent.

By the fall of 1962, the University of Missouri's total enrollment had increased to 16,500 and might have been higher if more dormitory space were available. The state colleges (including Lincoln University) enrolled almost 19,000 students, also limited by lack of dormitory space. Inasmuch as the public institutions were operating at less than capacity in 1952, and are operating at or near full capacity now, future expansion is likely to be more difficult than the expansion which has occurred in the recent past.

Within the State of Missouri are a number of private colleges and universities. In St. Louis there are two very substantial private universities, St. Louis University and Washington University, both with extensive graduate schools. In the fall of 1962, the two universities had a combined full-time enrollment of about 11,300, a considerable portion of which derives from out of state. The University of Kansas City, the only other private university in the state, is a considerably smaller institution with a full-time enrollment of 2,014 in the fall of 1962. Also within the state are about thirty private colleges, predominantly church-related liberal arts colleges. Their total enrollment in the fall of 1962 was about 15,000. Except for Stephens College (1,772), the private colleges have less than 1,000 students each; they average about 500. For the most part, the private colleges are operating at somewhat less than capacity in terms of students, classes, and faculty.

From 1952 to 1961, the full-time enrollment in private colleges and universities in Missouri increased about 40 percent, a very substantial increase, although not comparable to that of the public institutions. In keeping with trends around the country, the private institutions in Missouri have not expanded as rapidly as the public institutions, in part because of financial difficulties which have caused them to increase tuition and in some instances because major expansion is not in keeping with their educational objectives. However this may be, in the recent decade the majority of Missouri students have become dependent upon public colleges and universities and public colleges and universities have come to carry the major portion of the increase in enrollments. Even allowing for the greatest possible increase in financial support for private colleges and universities, this trend is likely to continue.

Inasmuch as the greatest expansion in enrollment in the last decade was in the Missouri state colleges and the University of Missouri, all located "out-state," the expansion during the period was considerably lower for institutions located in the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas than for those located in the rest of the state. Thus, during a period in which the population coming to college age is increasingly concentrated in metropolitan areas, the institutions located in metropolitan areas have failed to keep pace (Table 2). Whereas "out-state" colleges and universities increased over 100 percent from 1952 to 1961, those in Kansas City increased less than 60 percent. With nearly 20 percent of the young people in the state, less than 9 percent of the state's total college enrollment is in the Kansas City area.

Conclusion #4.

At the same time that an increasing proportion of the state's young people are located in the Kansas City area, a decreasing proportion of the state's college enrollment attends institutions located in the area.

Table 2

INCREASES IN FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT IN ACCREDITED MISSOURI
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1952-1961, BY AREAS OF THE STATE
AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS^a

	Number of Students		Percent Increase		State's Total	
	1952	1961	9 Year Total	Average Annual	1952	1961
State total	35,962	62,783	74.6%	8.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Subtotal, out-state	20,790	41,911	101.6%	11.3%	57.8%	66.7%
Univ. of Missouri	8,065	15,274	89.4%	9.9%	22.4%	24.3%
Missouri state colleges ^b	5,895	16,223	175.2%	19.5%	16.4%	25.8%
Public junior colleges	1,113	1,679	50.8%	5.6%	3.1%	2.7%
Private colleges	5,717	8,735 ^c	52.8%	5.9%	15.9%	13.9%
St. Louis area	11,705	15,363	31.2%	3.5%	32.5%	24.5%
St. Louis and Wash- ington Universities	9,590	11,375	18.6%	2.1%	26.6%	18.1%
Private colleges	1,325	2,752	107.7%	12.0%	3.7%	4.4%
Harris Teachers College	790	1,236	56.4%	6.3%	2.2%	2.0%
Kansas City area	3,467	5,509	58.9%	6.5%	9.7%	8.8%
Univ. of K. C.	1,112	1,726	55.2%	6.1%	3.1%	2.8%
Private colleges	1,679	2,541	51.3%	5.7%	4.7%	4.0%
Junior College of Kansas City	676	1,242	83.7%	9.3%	1.9%	2.0%

^aBased on data compiled annually by Irvin F. Coyle, Assistant to the President, the University of Missouri. All pertain to fall semester (October) enrollment statistics.

^bIncludes Lincoln University.

^cSeveral private colleges, which were accredited by the North Central Association during the period are included in 1961 but not in 1952.

Missouri Compared With Other States¹

It has often been pointed out that Missouri ranks very low among states in public expenditures for higher education. In the recent report to the Governor's Council, for example, the consultants pointed out that only five states, for the years 1952-58, spent a lower percentage of personal income on higher education than Missouri. Although Missouri's expenditures have increased considerably in recent years, and although some of the difference lies in the fact that Missouri has a relatively high (but rapidly declining) proportion of students in private institutions, it still remains true that Missouri has not invested the funds, in relation to its income and population, that most other states have invested.

At least partially as a consequence of low public investment in higher education, Missouri ranks low among states in the region on most indices of higher education:

1. The percent of college graduates in the adult population in Missouri (6.2 percent) is lower than the national average (7.7 percent), and lower than any other state in the region except Arkansas. It should be noted that Missouri is considerably lower than Oklahoma (7.9 percent) and Texas, (8.0 percent).
2. The 1960 Census shows 19.3 percent of young people twenty and twenty-one years of age attending schools of various types. The United States average is 21.1 percent. This is lower than any other state in the region except Ohio.
3. At the time of the 1960 Census, 9.1 percent of the young people 22-24 years of age, were attending school in Missouri. The United States average was 10.2 percent. Missouri's percentage was lower than any other state in the region except Ohio.
4. If we consider full-time undergraduates as a percent of the college-age population living in the State, Missouri's percentage in 1960 was 22.1 percent. This, based on U. S. Office of Education data, is higher than the national total of 19.6 percent. However, it is lower than any other state in the region except Ohio and Illinois, both of which are heavily industrial with large working-class populations.

¹The data upon which this is based are available in the office of Community Studies, Inc.

5. Missouri's proportion of graduate students is considerably lower than other states in the region, except Texas and Arkansas. In relation to the population age 20-24, Missouri's percentage is 2.1 percent; the national average is 3.0 percent. Missouri's 2.1 percent is considerably lower, for example, than Kansas' 2.9 percent, Illinois' 3.7 percent, Michigan's 4.2 percent, and Colorado's 3.6 percent. (Missouri's percentages include students attending the large private universities in St. Louis.)
6. The proportion of the state's undergraduate enrollment carried by the University of Missouri is low in contrast to that carried by major state universities in other states in the region. Of full-time undergraduates enrolled in institutions in Missouri, 21 percent attend the University of Missouri. From 35 percent to 50 percent attend major state universities in such states as Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Colorado.
7. Apart from the University of Missouri, the major graduate institutions of the state are located in St. Louis. Of total graduate students in the state in 1960, 28 percent were attending the University of Missouri. This is the lowest percentage in state universities, of all states in the region except Illinois. Comparable percentages range from 60 percent to 90 percent in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Conclusion #5.

The State of Missouri compares adversely with other states in the region in public expenditures for higher education, in undergraduate students attending college, in graduate students enrolled, and in the proportion of undergraduates and graduate students enrolled in major state universities.

Kansas City Compared with Other Metropolitan Areas¹

Although the data available on metropolitan areas are somewhat less than for states, the Committee has reviewed some objective indices related to higher education in Kansas City in contrast to other metropolitan areas in the region.

¹ The data upon which this is based are available in the office of Community Studies, Inc.

1. According to the 1960 Census, 8.5 percent of the adult population in Kansas City had completed college. This is higher than St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, which are heavily industrial cities with large working-class populations. However, it is considerably lower than such cities as Dallas (10.5 percent), Denver (16.9 percent), and Oklahoma City (9.8 percent).
2. The proportion of young people enrolled in schools of any type in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area is considerably lower for all age groups from 18 to 24 than for other metropolitan areas in the region. In the case of those twenty and twenty-one, for example, 14 percent in the Kansas City area were attending school. More than 20 percent were attending school in such cities as Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Dallas, Denver, and Oklahoma City.
3. If we consider university enrollments only, we find that the University of Kansas City in the 1959-60 school year had a full-time undergraduate enrollment of 1,518 students and a graduate enrollment of 265. This contrasts very strikingly with enrollments in major universities located in other metropolitan areas in the region:

<u>Cities</u>	<u>Full-Time Undergraduates</u>	<u>Graduate Students</u>
<u>Kansas City</u>	<u>1,518</u>	<u>265</u>
St. Louis	9,822	2,809
Minneapolis-St. Paul	21,376	4,088
Milwaukee	6,342	713
Omaha-Council Bluffs	4,949	561
Des Moines	3,040	157
Dallas-Ft. Worth	8,035	1,662
Denver	3,377	1,220
Tulsa	2,790	382
Wichita	2,506	471

It should be noted that university enrollment in Kansas City is lower than cities in the region of considerably smaller size — Omaha, Des Moines, Tulsa, and Wichita.

Conclusion #6.

Kansas City compares very adversely with other cities of the region in undergraduate and graduate students in college in relation to the college-age population.

Current Patterns of College Attendance

The most recent study of high school graduates from the Kansas City, Missouri, public schools (Class of 1959) indicates that 43.5 percent were attending college a year after graduation from high school, and that 2.4 percent were engaged in non-collegiate technical training.¹ Although there is little comparative data available, it appears that the proportion going to college is probably average for a city of this type. Since 30 percent of the students were attending the Kansas City, Missouri, Junior College, it is quite certain that the availability of Junior College has helped to maintain relatively good college attendance for Kansas City students. However, in connection with Kansas City, it should be pointed out that there has been relatively little increase in the proportion attending college in recent years, and that the proportion engaged in non-collegiate technical training is extremely low. The 43.5 percent figure applies to the first year only; it does not take into account the large proportion, probably about 50 percent, who fail to complete a full four years of college. Moreover, this proportion engaging in post-high school education is far from sufficient in view of the manpower requirements of the future.

There are some indications that the proportion attending college is slightly lower elsewhere in the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area — perhaps in part because of less access to the Kansas City Junior College. In any case, there is solid evidence that the proportion aspiring to attend college is considerably higher than the proportion who do attend. A considerable number of students of demonstrated college ability do not attend college. A follow-up study of higher aptitude students from Jackson County indicates that about 24 percent of the boys and 45 percent of the girls with college ability do not continue their education.² Of those who did not attend, 61 percent listed financial considerations as the major factor in not continuing their education. On the basis of this study, we roughly estimate that there are currently 750 to 1,000 additional students of college potential from each high school class in the Missouri portion of the area who would attend college if facilities were more available. This does not take into account a substantially larger group who might effectively benefit from technological education on the junior college level if such were available to them.

Under current conditions the great majority of students, probably 60 percent to 70 percent, leave the metropolitan area to attend college. Without doubt this is very high when compared with metropolitan areas more adequately serviced by public and private colleges and universities. The approximate

¹Based on a study of Dr. Orin Hammond, Director of Guidance, School District of Kansas City, Missouri.

²Derived from a study by Leslie McClellan, Jr., "Patterns of College Attendance of Jackson County High School Graduates of 1960," (Doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, 1961.)

distribution of students among types of institutions is shown in Table 3.

It should be noted in Table 3 that the private colleges and universities within the metropolitan area enroll about 9 percent of the first-year students and 18 percent of all students from the area. State colleges and universities in Kansas enroll about 10 percent of the students from the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area. The Kansas City Junior College, Central Missouri State College, and the University of Missouri appear to enroll the largest number of students from the area.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS AMONG
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

College or University	Origin of Students		
	Kansas City ^a	Jackson County ^b	Kansas City Metropolitan Area ^c
Total	100%	100%	100%
Kansas City Junior College	30%	22%	12%
Kansas City Metropolitan Area Private Institutions	9%	9%	18%
Missouri Public Institutions	26%	30%	36%
Kansas Public Institutions	10%	6%	10-15%
Other Institutions	25%	33%	18-23%

^aBased on a follow-up study of 1959 high school graduates by Dr. Orin Hammond. These are the most accurate of the data available.

^bBased on the plans given by high school seniors in the spring of 1961. It is probable that when actually enrolled, the proportion attending public institutions would be higher and those attending other institutions less.

^cBased on data from institutions on high school derivation of students. Since little data were available for Kansas state institutions and for "other institutions," these are gross estimates.

As college enrollments increase in the next few years, we can anticipate that it will become more difficult for students from Missouri to attend Kansas colleges and universities or other out-of-state institutions. The University of Kansas, for example, recently increased its tuition for students from outside the state. Between 1952 and 1960 the proportion of Kansas City high school graduates enrolling in the University of Kansas declined from 9 percent to 6 percent. During this period the proportion attending Central Missouri State College increased from 7 percent to 13 percent.¹

Conclusion #7.

Under current circumstances, the great majority of students leave the metropolitan area to attend college. Of those who attend within the area, the largest number is served by the Kansas City Junior College. Of those who leave the area, the greatest number are served by Missouri state colleges and universities. Institutions in Kansas do not accommodate a large portion of students from the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area.

Colleges and Universities in the Metropolitan Area

Within the metropolitan area at the present time, there are a number of institutions of higher education, all of good quality and all making significant contributions to the total educational effort in the area. However, judging from trends in the last decade, they do not have prospects of expanding rapidly enough to accommodate the great increases in the college-going population due in the near future.

The Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri

Kansas City Junior College, in terms of number of students and probably in quality of education has been the leading junior college in the state. At the present time it is the only public-tuition institution in the area and, as we have seen, accommodates a large proportion of students for the Kansas City schools and, increasingly, from elsewhere in the area. Its enrollment increase in the last decade has been by far the greatest of any institution in the area.

¹Based on the studies of Dr. Orin Hammond of the Kansas City, Missouri, public schools.

However, the Junior College has not expanded at the rate of the state colleges and universities in Missouri, largely because of a grossly inadequate physical plant. Because of the limitation of facilities, the College has not been able to develop post-high school technical programs, but has concentrated on liberal arts and pre-professional education.

The College's need for a new campus has been recognized for some time. Plans were under way two years ago when the new junior college bill was passed by the 1961 Legislature. This legislation, which will be further discussed later, provides some state support for junior colleges and states conditions for the expansion of junior college districts. Although this makes it possible to develop an excellent junior college system to serve the entire Missouri portion of the area, its immediate effect has been to suspend plans for a new plant for the Kansas City Junior College and to make its future dependent upon the potential development of an area junior college.

Private Liberal Arts Colleges

There are five liberal arts colleges located in the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area: National, Park, Rockhurst, St. Teresa, and William Jewell. Except for National College, which began as a liberal arts college in the fall of 1957, they have been in operation for several decades and have established reputations in the area. All are church-related.

The combined full-time enrollment in the fall of 1962 was about 2,570 students, about half of whom were graduates of high schools in the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area. Although there is some variation among them, like most private colleges they tend to draw students from the region and around the country. Tuition and fees for the school year range from about \$600 to \$900 yearly.

From 1952 to 1961, the combined enrollments of the five colleges increased about 50 percent, about the same rate of increase as that of private colleges in out-state Missouri, but considerably lower than that of private colleges in the St. Louis area (100 percent).¹ None of the private colleges in the area can be viewed as "substantially endowed." All are experiencing difficulties in coping with rising costs, including the prospects of further increases in tuition.

¹Although the relative rate of expansion of private colleges in the area is an important consideration in connection with the number of students to be accommodated, it should be emphasized that this is no criterion for judging their performance. Many private colleges take it as their task to provide a specialized educational experience for a small student body. *

However, the private colleges in the area have developed plans for development, including plans for the expansion of physical facilities. Park College is planning a series of dormitories which will accommodate 1,200 additional students by 1972, and also has plans for a new library, lecture hall, and some expansion of the science building. Rockhurst has recently completed a new dormitory, has renovated a classroom building, and is to construct a new library which will release additional classroom space. St. Teresa is building an entirely new campus with classrooms to accommodate 600-700 students by 1963, with plans to accommodate an additional 30 by 1966, and 300 more by 1971 — together with auxiliary campus buildings and some dormitories. William Jewell College is planning a library and additional dormitories.

At the Committee's request, the five private colleges have provided estimates of the number of students from the Missouri portion of the area they are likely to serve by 1965, 1970, and 1975. These, of course, are very general estimates, dependent upon contributions to the colleges and scholarships available to students. The combined estimates indicate an increase of about 100 percent by 1970 and 130 percent by 1975. According to these estimates the colleges might accommodate 2,300 students from the area by 1975, not including a large number of students from outside the area. The rate of increase is higher than that experienced by the colleges in the last decade; it will require a considerable increase in contributions to the colleges.

Conclusion #8.

Assuming an increase in financial support, the private liberal arts colleges in the area show prospects of relatively vigorous growth but not as vigorous a growth rate as expected in the college-going population from this area.

The University of Kansas City

The University, as we have pointed out, is a relatively small institution for a metropolitan area of this size. Its rate of increase in full-time students from 1952 to 1961 was greater than that of the private universities in St. Louis, but, of course, from a much lower base. With extremely limited financial resources, the University has used great ingenuity in recent years in developing its undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs and in maintaining quality educational programs. Although such programs, as we have seen, are badly needed in the Kansas City area, the effect upon the University is to greatly increase costs and to make the University dependent upon securing large annual increases in private contributions.

On the assumption of continuing as a private university, the administration has developed long-range plans for the University's growth. The Committee has had an opportunity to review these plans, in considerable detail, with the president of the board and the acting president of the University. These plans call for considerable expansion of the graduate program, especially in the sciences, an expansion of research, and the construction of a new library and buildings for science, pharmacy, and dentistry. The University estimates a full-time enrollment increase of from 1,150 in the fall of 1962 to 2,200 in the fall of 1975, plus about the same number of part-time students. To be carried through, these plans require a very large increase in private contributions for annual operating expenses and also very large amounts for capital expenditures. Even with such contributions, further increases in tuition will be required. Current annual tuition at the University (arts and sciences) is \$685 and will be increased to \$800 next fall.

Conclusion #9.

After considerable study of the present status and future prospects of the University of Kansas City, the Committee concludes that the University does not currently meet the needs of the area for graduate and professional schools, and, even under the most optimal conditions, the University is not likely to be able to meet the needs in the future.

Prospects for Accommodating the Increase in Students

On the basis of the information provided the committee on the plans of colleges and universities in the area, and on the basis of past trends in college attendance on the part of students from the area, we have attempted a general and somewhat speculative estimate of how the coming increase in students might be accommodated. It should be emphasized that the estimate is a very general one in view of the uncertainties confronting most of the institutions in the area.

The projections, we believe, make optimal assumptions on the ability of the existing colleges and universities to absorb students. We have assumed that colleges and universities in Kansas and elsewhere will accept more students from the area, an increase of 6 percent yearly. The projections assume that colleges and universities within the area, including the Kansas City Junior College (if the area junior college is not developed), will be able to expand at a rate of almost 10 percent yearly. Since the University of Missouri in Columbia does not contemplate a very rapid expansion, the major increase would be borne by the state colleges at an estimated rate of 20 percent yearly (which assumes a very large volume of dormitory construction). The projections are shown in Table 4 and Graph 1.

With these optimistic assumptions, there are still over 9,000 students from the metropolitan area for which there may be no provisions by 1975. At any rate, it is quite certain that students from this area will have greatly increased difficulty in securing a college education.

Conclusion #10.

The Committee concludes that the existing pattern of college and university facilities is grossly inadequate to provide for the increase in the number of students expected to attend college from this area.

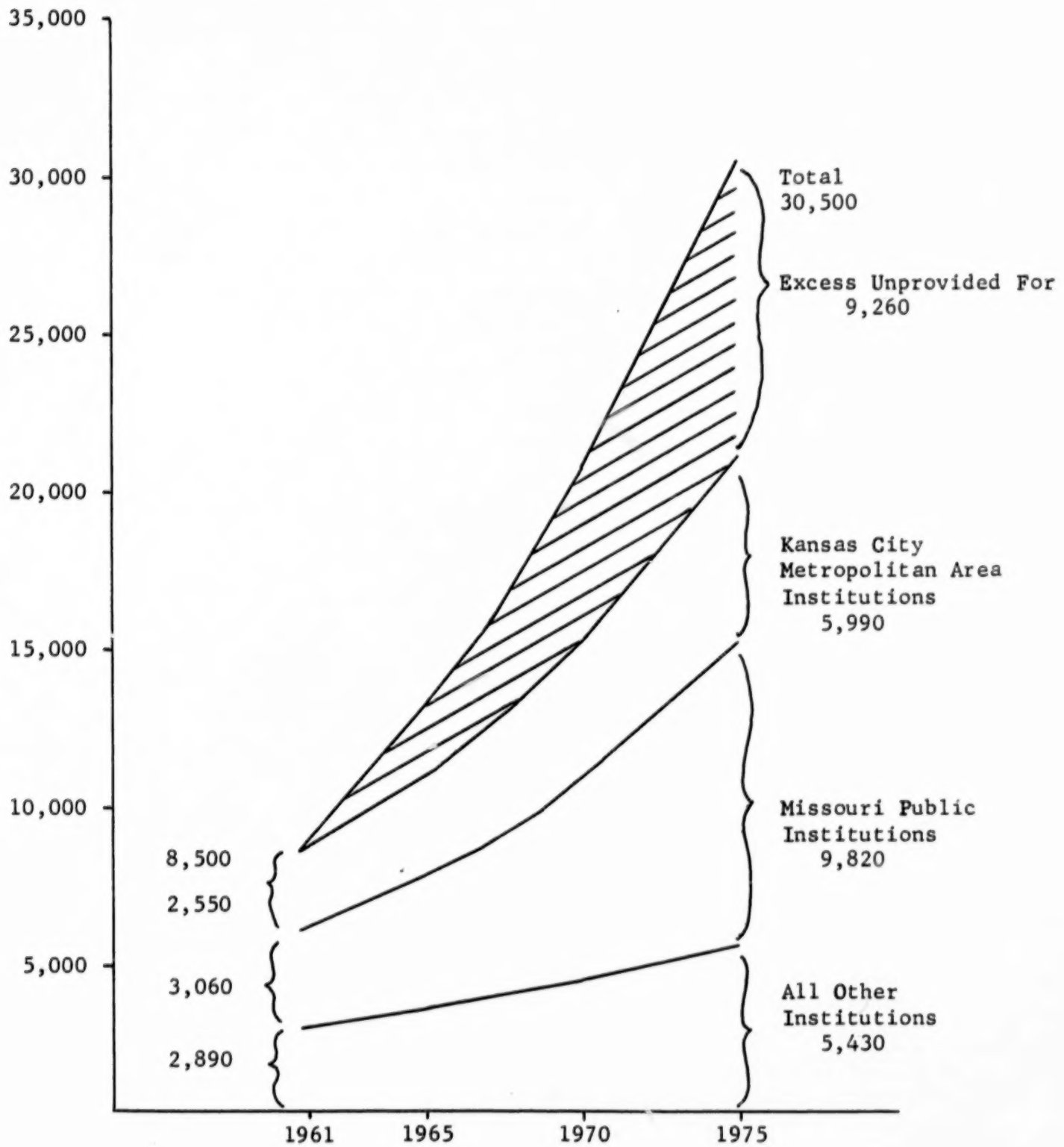
Table 4

PROJECTED NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS FROM THE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA, ASSUMING
CURRENT PATTERN OF COLLEGE FACILITIES

	Approximate Average Annual Percent Increase 1961-75	Estimated Number of Students			
		1961	1965	1970	1975
Total, all institutions	<u>19%</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>13,200</u>	<u>20,700</u>	<u>30,500</u>
<u>Kansas City Metropolitan</u> <u>Area colleges and</u> <u>universities</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>3,290</u>	<u>4,440</u>	<u>5,990</u>
K. C. Junior College	10%	1,020	1,320	1,780	2,400
University of Kansas City	10%	1,020	1,320	1,780	2,400
Private colleges	10%	510	650	880	1,190
<u>Missouri public institutions</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>3,060</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>6,440</u>	<u>9,820</u>
University of Missouri	9%	1,190	1,480	2,010	2,730
State colleges	20%	1,870	2,770	4,430	7,090
<u>All other institutions</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>2,890</u>	<u>3,470</u>	<u>4,340</u>	<u>5,430</u>
Kansas public institutions	6%	850	1,020	1,280	1,600
Other institutions	6%	2,040	2,450	3,060	3,830
<u>Excess unprovided for</u>	..	<u>-</u>	<u>2,190</u>	<u>5,480</u>	<u>9,260</u>

Graph 1

PROJECTED NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS FROM THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,
METROPOLITAN AREA, ASSUMING CURRENT PATTERN OF COLLEGE FACILITIES



PART III

A REVIEW OF RECENT PLANNING CONCERNED WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, AND KANSAS CITY

State Planning in Missouri

In a study released in 1957 and requested by the Missouri State Teachers Association, Dr. Allan O. Pfnister pointed out that Missouri colleges and universities will need to serve, conservatively, 40,000 to 50,000 additional full-time students by 1970. Dr. Pfnister concluded by urging Missouri institutions to attack the problems ahead with imaginative experimentation.

In view of the need for coordinated planning among institutions, Governor James Blair appointed the Governor's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, a committee composed of lay leaders and administrators of public and private institutions. Among other things, this Committee sponsored the Shils survey of higher education needs in St. Louis and recommended legislation to establish a state scholarship plan, modeled after the one in operation in Illinois. The Committee also recommended legislation to stimulate the development of junior colleges in Missouri.

Although the state scholarship plan was not enacted, the 1961 General Assembly passed a bill which provided state support (\$200 per student per year) to public junior colleges and also specified ways in which new junior college districts can be established and existing districts can be expanded.

Another important aspect of state planning in Missouri involves the Governor's Council on Higher Education, composed of state college and university administrators and board presidents, representatives of the State Budget Office, and, more recently, the State Commissioner of Education. The Governor's Council has developed more systematic procedures for projecting enrollments for the state institutions, for planning biennial budgets, for standardizing enrollment policies, and for financing dormitories and other facilities. On a less-formal plane the Council has proven to be an effective forum for discussing and exchanging information about problems common to the state colleges and universities, for increasing communication among them, and between them and the state offices.

The Governor's Council has been continued under Governor Dalton's administration. More recently, the Governor requested the Council to undertake "a study designed to identify and describe the present major and

forthcoming demands upon, and financial needs of, higher education in Missouri, particularly of the publicly supported segments of higher education."¹ The Council has employed three out-of-state specialists in higher education to conduct the study. Their recent report will be reviewed latter in this section.

Planning in St. Louis

In recent years there has been more study and planning on higher education problems in the St. Louis area than in Kansas City, resulting in a more clearly-defined pattern for the development of public higher educational facilities in St. Louis.

Intensive study in St. Louis began in the fall of 1958 by the Committee on Higher Educational Needs of Metropolitan St. Louis, under the sponsorship of the Governor's Committee on Educational Needs of Metropolitan St. Louis, and with Dr. Edward B. Shils as chief consultant and director. The report, released in January, 1960, recommended the authorization and establishment of a public college district, "comprising the areas of St. Louis County, the City of St. Louis, and possibly adjacent Missouri counties," and "supported by local revenue, state aid, and student tuition charges."²

The St. Louis report also recommended, "that the State of Missouri set up a state-wide scholarship program to provide scholarships each year to at least 5 percent of the yearly high school graduates in St. Louis City and County."³

The citizens in April, 1962, voted the establishment of an area junior college to serve the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County. Meanwhile, the Normandy School district made property available to the University of Missouri to establish a residence center to serve the St. Louis area. The University of Missouri's residence center has been in operation, with a relatively small enrollment (560 in the fall of 1962) and without support from state funds since the fall of 1960. It is our understanding that the biennial budget request which the University of Missouri Board of Curators will submit to the 1963 General Assembly will include funds for classroom construction and for operating expenses for a St. Louis Campus of the University of Missouri.

¹ From a statement by Governor John M. Dalton to the Governor's Council on Higher Education, September 10, 1962.

² "Higher Education and the Future of Youth in the Greater St. Louis Educational Area," Edward B. Shils, Chief Consultant and Director, 1960, p. 9.

³ Ibid., pp. 2 and 3.

Although St. Louis is served by two large private universities and by several private colleges, it has been clear that the private colleges and universities, which attract a large portion of out-of-state students, could not possibly accommodate the St. Louis area's vastly expanding population of college-going students. The plan for additional facilities, public facilities, to serve the St. Louis area includes an area junior college (enabled by the State Legislature and approved by public vote) and an undergraduate division of the University of Missouri.

The 1957 Study, "Higher Education in Kansas City"

A relatively thorough professional study of higher education needs in Kansas City was completed in 1957, roughly two and one-half years prior to the study in the St. Louis area. Although little direct action resulted from the 1957 Kansas City study, the study has been widely distributed, may have influenced subsequent studies in Missouri, and has probably influenced opinion and policy about higher education.

Concerning the Kansas City Junior College, the study points out:

"The Junior College lacks plans for the future. The matter of location of physical plant or plants has not been thought through. The commendable starts in terminal programs to train engineering technicians and business-office personnel should be duplicated in many other vocational fields. The Board of Directors of the School District would be well-advised both to ask for self-study of oncoming problems by faculty and administration, and to authorize an external survey — by junior college experts — on what the future holds and how Kansas City resources can be mobilized to meet it. We have speculated, using admittedly inexact methods, that the junior colleges may have over 10,000 students by 1970. In order to serve the various sections of Kansas City, Missouri, properly, it may be advisable ultimately to have two or more campuses of the Junior College."¹

The major conclusions about the University of Kansas City were as follows:

"Launched in 1933, in the depths of the depression, the University of Kansas City has grown from a little liberal arts college to an institution of substantial standing . . . Yet it would be an exaggeration to say that the University has flourished. Its main trouble has

¹Dean E. McHenry, Samuel P. Hayes, Jr., Harry C. Kelly and R. W. Van Wagenen, "Higher Education in Kansas City," Community Studies, Inc., 1957, p. 2.

been in the area of financial support. Before it can accommodate a student enrollment which we estimate may approach 10,000 by 1970, satisfactory solutions must be found.

"A university worthy of the name cannot be operated wholly from the proceeds of tuition fees. KCU now meets about two-thirds of its budget from student fees. It has so far failed to develop a regular and adequate source of operating income from recurring annual gifts of business firms and individuals. It has failed to raise a substantial endowment, the income from which could give the institution stability. No state or local tax moneys have been available to help the University begin and expand its services. If Kansas City were to support its university well through private giving, a great deal could be accomplished to strengthen and enrich present offerings. If ways and means of securing tax funds can be found, the University might both improve what it has and take on new functions. With or without subsidy from public funds, the University needs an endowment."¹

The major recommendations of the report were as follows:

- "1. If KCU is to remain on a basis of financing that is exclusively private, an all-out effort should be made to raise a minimum of \$20,000,000 endowment to yield \$800,000 per annum.
- "2. Lacking such an endowment, public funds should be sought for the University under terms which would guarantee its independence from external control and, if possible, private or semi-private status.
- "3. The most likely source of public funds in the near future is the School District of Kansas City, Missouri. Negotiations should be undertaken to secure a contract for KCU to provide educational services, beyond the junior college level, to residents of the district. In return for a reduction of tuition fees for residents, the School District would pay an agreed-upon sum.
- "4. Establishment of a four-year city college, would be a less desirable step than either the mingling of private and public support, as recommended in "3" above, or a branch of the state university, mentioned in "5" below.

¹Ibid., pp. 2 and 3.

- "5. Preparations should be made for the possibility that the University of Missouri might expand into the two major metropolitan areas. If the endowment suggested in "1" above is not forthcoming, the ultimate solution may be the transformation of KCU into a campus of MU."¹

Although the McHenry Study was completed over five years ago, it not only anticipated that existing institutions in the metropolitan area, with existing trends of financing, would not be able to accommodate the coming demands, but also anticipated the pattern of public education which has begun to take more concrete form in recent months — a University of Missouri division and expanded junior college facilities. As previously mentioned, this pattern is more crystallized for St. Louis than for Kansas City.

Programs and Plans of the University of Missouri in Kansas City

At the time of the study five years ago by Dr. McHenry and associates, the University of Missouri administration had not fully anticipated the need for developing divisions of the University in St. Louis and Kansas City. However, the study points out, "Pressure for a branch of the University in the St. Louis area seems to be developing. The possibility of the state university ultimately operating in the two metropolitan centers ought not to be ruled out."²

Such a possibility is very much in keeping with trends in other states. In recent years, divisions, campuses, or branches have, for example, been established by the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, the University of Illinois in Chicago, and the University of Southern Illinois in East St. Louis, and the University of Minnesota in Duluth.

Although the demand for the establishment of a University of Missouri division had been less organized in Kansas City than in St. Louis, groups with special problems have been requesting the University of Missouri to undertake programs in Kansas City. An evening program for business executives, conducted by faculty members from the Columbia campus, has been in operation in Kansas City for a number of years. At the request of government employees, especially from the federal regional offices in Kansas City, and with the assistance of a grant from the Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations, the University began, in the fall of 1961, a program in public administration, a full M.A. program with two resident faculty members.

¹Ibid., pp. 5 and 6.

²Ibid., p. 99.

There are several small programs in the fields of education and social work and a variety of university extension activities. For the last three years social scientists from the Columbia campus, faculty members and Ph.D. students, have conducted research in Kansas City under a fellowship program sponsored by Community Studies, Inc.

The most extensive and far-reaching of these recent developments involves the University of Missouri's participation in the Kansas City General Hospital and Medical Center, a recently-organized private foundation which includes the General Hospital, the Psychiatric Receiving Center, and auxiliary activities. The University Board of Curators has recently approved a formal affiliation arrangement, covering the teaching and training programs conducted by the Center.

The University of Missouri has recently and in many ways become an operating reality in Kansas City. Because of the accumulating demand for programs of various types in Kansas City as well as the clear-cut need for graduate and research programs in a growing metropolis, the administration of the University of Missouri is now planning to develop a division of the University in Kansas City as well as in St. Louis. To the extent that these plans are formulated, it is in terms of a division which would concentrate on graduate programs, research, and undergraduate education for juniors and seniors. Although it is assumed that an expanded junior college in the Kansas City area will carry the major publicly supported portion of freshmen and sophomores, it is not clear at this time as to whether or how much of a program the University of Missouri should conduct on the freshman-sophomore level in the proposed Kansas City division.

It is our understanding that the University of Missouri has included in its biennial budget request to the 1963 General Assembly an amount to enable classroom construction and some operating expenses for a Kansas City division. This parallels the request included for a St. Louis division.

Within the last month, the Interim Joint Legislative Committee on Education, under the chairmanship of Senator William B. Waters, has gone on record as favoring the establishment of University of Missouri divisions in Kansas City and St. Louis. In fact, the proposal for University of Missouri to serve the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas has been publicly endorsed, by a number of state officials including Governor John Dalton, Lieutenant Governor Hilary Bush, and Senator Albert M. Spradling, Jr., president pro tem of the Senate.

Because of the implications of this for the University of Kansas City, there has occurred some informal discussion of the possible ways for coordinating or merging the University of Kansas City with those which the University of Missouri may bring to Kansas City.

There are several small programs in the fields of education and social work and a variety of university extension activities. For the last three years social scientists from the Columbia campus, faculty members and Ph.D. students, have conducted research in Kansas City under a fellowship program sponsored by Community Studies, Inc.

The most extensive and far-reaching of these recent developments involves the University of Missouri's participation in the Kansas City General Hospital and Medical Center, a recently-organized private foundation which includes the General Hospital, the Psychiatric Receiving Center, and auxiliary activities. The University Board of Curators has recently approved a formal affiliation arrangement, covering the teaching and training programs conducted by the Center.

The University of Missouri has recently and in many ways become an operating reality in Kansas City. Because of the accumulating demand for programs of various types in Kansas City as well as the clear-cut need for graduate and research programs in a growing metropolis, the administration of the University of Missouri is now planning to develop a division of the University in Kansas City as well as in St. Louis. To the extent that these plans are formulated, it is in terms of a division which would concentrate on graduate programs, research, and undergraduate education for juniors and seniors. Although it is assumed that an expanded junior college in the Kansas City area will carry the major publicly-supported portion of freshmen and sophomores, it is not clear at this time as to whether or how much of a program the University of Missouri should conduct on the freshman-sophomore level in the proposed Kansas City division.

It is our understanding that the University of Missouri has included in its biennial budget request to the 1963 General Assembly an amount to enable classroom construction and some operating expenses for a Kansas City division. This parallels the request included for a St. Louis division.

Within the last month, the Interim Joint Legislative Committee on Education, under the chairmanship of Senator William B. Waters, has gone on record as favoring the establishment of University of Missouri divisions in Kansas City and St. Louis. In fact, the proposal for University of Missouri to serve the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas has been publicly endorsed, by a number of state officials including Governor John Dalton, Lieutenant Governor Hilary Bush, and Senator Albert M. Spradling, Jr., president pro tem of the Senate.

Because of the implications of this for the University of Kansas City, there has occurred some informal discussion of the possible ways for coordinating or merging the University of Kansas City with those which the University of Missouri may bring to Kansas City.

Residence Centers of Central Missouri State College

For three years, beginning in the fall of 1959, Central Missouri State College conducted evening programs offering residence credit at William Chrisman High School in Independence. Within the last year, a group of citizens, The College Committee of Jackson County, requested the College to undertake a day-time operation, and brought about the construction of a small classroom facility to facilitate the operation. In a resolution dated December 21, 1961, the Board of Regents of Central Missouri State College passed the following:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Regents of Central Missouri State College goes on record as favoring the proposal submitted by the College Committee of Jackson County and agrees to the establishment of a Residence Center offering day-time and evening classes for the first two years of college.

"Be it further resolved, that under such proposed agreement Central Missouri State College will administer and provide the instructional program on a financially self-supporting basis, limiting enrollment to facilities available, incorporating the operations of the existing residence center with the proposed program, and commencing the new program in September, 1962.

"Be it further resolved, that the aforementioned proposed agreement is contingent upon the provision, on a rental basis, of necessary land, buildings, and facilities by the College Committee of Jackson County at a centrally located site (to be approved by the Board of Regents) on a date sufficiently early to enable preparation for the September 1962 opening."

The residence center, located near the Truman Library in Independence, enrolled this fall 640 students, about 200 of whom were full-time. The evening residence program has been operated on a self-supporting basis, by paying the faculty from Warrensburg extra to teach classes there. The day program is also operated on a self-supporting basis with tuition of about \$300 yearly for full-time students. Resident faculty members have now been employed for the Independence Center.

In addition to the Independence Center, the College, with the authorization of the Grandview Board of Education, established an evening program this fall with 193 students enrolled and with classes held in Grandview Junior High School.

The President of Central Missouri State College, Dr. Warren Lovinger, has stated to the Kansas City Metropolitan Area Committee on Higher Education that the College does not have plans to seek state support for the residence

centers in Jackson County. Moreover, he has indicated that the residence centers may be terminated when and if the educational needs of the Kansas City area are met by an area junior college and by a University of Missouri division.

However, representatives of the College Committee of Jackson County have stated to representatives of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area Committee that the College Committee plans to seek state support for the Independence Center and has in mind that the Center be developed into a full college with four years of undergraduate work. They also indicated that consideration is being given to the establishment of other residence centers on the same principle.

The Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities

In view of the junior college legislation passed by the 71st General Assembly and in view of the establishment last April of an area junior college district to serve St. Louis County and the City of St. Louis, discussion of such possibilities took place among superintendents and board members of public school districts in the Kansas City area. Ten districts, representing the most heavily populated portions of Jackson, Clay and Platte Counties, each appointed three citizens to form a Survey Committee and appropriated funds to conduct a study. Raymond J. Young, Community and Junior College Consultant, University of Michigan, was employed to direct the survey, with Jack Sigler of Community Studies, Inc., serving as field director.

The main body of the report carefully reviews factual material on the need for an expansion of public higher educational opportunities in the Kansas City area, on the potential functions of an area junior college, and on the legal basis, financing, and organization of such a college. The report concludes with the following recommendations:

- "1. Equal educational opportunities for post-high school programs of education, training, and services be made accessible to residents of the entire Kansas City, Missouri, metropolitan area at a cost to the student which might be afforded by most, if not all.
- "2. The conversion of the present Junior College into a community college which would provide opportunities throughout the metropolitan area for college level education to be broadened to encompass a greater diversity of technical, semi-professional, and other occupationally related programs than are presently available.

- "3. Action be taken immediately to insure that youth of the entire metropolitan area will not be denied post-high school opportunities for education either through geographic restrictive admissions policies necessitated by Kansas City Junior College space limitations or through restrictive tuition charges or unavailability of appropriate types of programs.
- "4. An area junior college district be organized as a means of providing junior college services to the area without unnecessary uneconomical duplication of facilities, with a total local tax base large enough to support a diversity of programs to serve the needs of the area in well rounded fashion, and with programs equally available and accessible on an equitable basis to all residents.
- "5. A centrally located attendance center be maintained adequate to accommodate immediate needs while plans for the location of one or more attendance centers are evolved by the new Board of Trustees on the basis of further study with due consideration for long range developments and trends sociologically affecting the area.
- "6. Should these recommendations be accepted by the respective boards of education in the districts concerned, such acceptance be evidenced by formal board resolution to that effect and with a further resolution to cooperate in establishing an area action and information citizens' committee to work for a favorable vote on the proposal when it comes up for consideration by the qualified electorate of the area."¹

The legal requirements for establishing an area junior college provide that petitions (5 percent of the number voting in the last school board election) be secured in each public school district, that such petitions, along with a plan for the new college be approved by the State Office of Education, and that an election be held within the proposed area junior college district. A majority vote within the total proposed district will establish the new area junior college. In the case of a Kansas City Area Junior College, there are additional arrangements to be made concerning the terms of incorporating the Kansas City Junior College into the new district.

¹"Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities," (Raymond J. Young, Survey Director, and Jack Sigler, Field Director), Community Studies, Inc., November, 1962, pp. 79-80.

Report of Consultants to the Governor's
Council on Higher Education

Very recently three out-of-state specialists on higher education were employed by the Governor's Council on Higher Education to make recommendations concerning higher education needs in Kansas City and St. Louis and to also suggest means of coordinating the system of higher education in Missouri.

The three consultants are: Raymond C. Gibson of the University of Indiana, who had recently completed a study of the higher education system in Iowa; Robert J. Keller of the University of Minnesota, who had recently studied needs in Kansas; and Allan O. Pfnister, who had conducted a study some years ago on prospects for Missouri.

Preliminary copies of this report, entitled "The Expansion and Coordination of Higher Education in Missouri," were released at a meeting of the Governor's Council on December 17, 1962. Since the report has not yet been printed, it has not been possible for the Committee to review it. In general, the report strongly endorses the general trend in planning for the metropolitan areas, the development of area junior colleges and University of Missouri divisions in St. Louis and Kansas City. The report moreover, specifically suggests that the University of Kansas City join the University of Missouri system:

"The youth of Kansas City, the University of Kansas City and the State of Missouri would be better served if the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas City and the State Legislature joined resources in closing the gap between needs and resources for higher education in metropolitan Kansas City. The University of Kansas City has great resources in land, buildings, faculty, alumni, educational programs (including highly respected professional schools) and thousands of friends who support the university. This private resource cannot be taken over by the state. The University of Missouri would not suggest such a step. But the University of Kansas City governing board could propose a joining of these great resources with the University of Missouri to form the University of Missouri, Kansas City, under the Curators of the University of Missouri."¹

¹R. C. Gibson, R. J. Keller, and A. O. Pfnister, "The Expansion and Coordination of Higher Education in Missouri," p. 17 (preliminary draft).

Conclusion #11.

On the basis of the foregoing review of the planning which has been taking place in Missouri, in St. Louis, and in Kansas City the Committee concludes that the general plan for public higher educational facilities in Missouri includes:

1. The University of Missouri in Columbia as the primary state center for graduate education, research, and extension services.
2. University of Missouri divisions or campuses to serve the two large metropolitan areas, the division in St. Louis being largely an undergraduate division, and the division in Kansas City emphasizing graduate work, research, and undergraduate education for upperclassmen.
3. The five state colleges providing liberal arts and teacher education for an increasing number of students from the metropolitan areas, as well as special services for their regions.
4. The establishment and development of area junior colleges, especially in St. Louis and Kansas City, to provide readily available educational opportunities in technical as well as liberal arts fields.

The University of Missouri in Columbia and in Rolla and the five state colleges are established and fast-growing institutions. The junior college legislation passed by the 1961 General Assembly constituted an official endorsement and partial financing of area junior colleges. Although the state legislature has not appropriated funds for the two new divisions of the University of Missouri, such action has been recommended by the Governor and other public officials.

PART IV

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO SERVE THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY

The Nature of the Recommendations

In the Committee's opinion the recommendations given in this section constitute essential and well balanced procedures required to meet the increasingly critical requirements for higher educational facilities in the Kansas City area. We view the set of recommendations as a group or package. The order in which they are presented does not necessarily indicate priority. All of the recommendations are important.

The entire Committee has actively participated in developing, reviewing, and revising the recommendations. We are aware that decisions which may be made soon, some in the next few months, can establish a pattern of higher education in the community which may prevail for many decades. We are also aware that these recommendations are general, as they must be at this point. Considerable effort on the part of many persons and several institutions will be required to implement the procedures required to develop adequate higher educational facilities. In recent months, elected officials of Missouri and administrators of the major institutions involved have shown statesmanship of a very high order. Continued statesmanship of this kind will be required in the months ahead.

The Committee is aware that the expansion of higher educational facilities will be costly. A considerable increase in private contributions will be needed to support the development of private colleges in the area and also to support the full development of graduate and research facilities, even though the latter may be largely financed through public funds. Some increase in state taxes will be needed, not only to support the development of public facilities in Kansas City and St. Louis, but also to more adequately support the development of the University of Missouri in Columbia and the five state colleges — all of which provide education for an increasing number of students from metropolitan areas. Some increase in local taxation will be required in order to fully develop an area junior college to provide close-at-home opportunities, including post-high school technological training, for a large number of students.

Throughout, the general public, the elected public officials, and the administrators of major institutions should keep in mind that higher education will

and must cost more because there will be far more students. Of this there can be little doubt.¹ Even allowing for some variation in the projections, the prospects of an increase from 8,500 to 30,500 students from the Kansas City, Missouri, area by 1975 is indeed great.

In addition to the increase in students, the cost will be higher because graduate and professional programs are becoming of greater importance to the economic and cultural development of the region. These expenditures constitute an investment in the development of the region, a critical investment which California and other states have long foreseen, an investment which should, we suggest, yield very substantial returns. Clearly also, the State of Missouri, and especially the Kansas City area, must greatly increase its investment soon in order that our higher educational facilities catch up with those in other regions. We cannot and need not tolerate inadequate facilities.

The University of Missouri in Kansas City

The possibility of the University of Missouri establishing a campus, division, or facility in Kansas City has been suggested in a number of studies and has been endorsed by a number of public officials. The Committee's recommendations are in keeping with these suggestions. A very substantial and reputable institution, the University of Missouri has far more potential for meeting the requirements of the Missouri portion of the area for graduate and professional education than does any other institution. Assuming that a mutually supportive and coordinated relationship can be developed between the University in Columbia and new divisions in Kansas City and St. Louis, University of Missouri resources and specialists of various kinds can be utilized to develop educational programs and conduct research in the metropolitan areas. Assuming such a relationship, for which there are no models, one of the greatest state university systems in the nation can be developed. For the Kansas City metropolitan community, there is a compelling opportunity to support the development of a

¹ In this report we have employed estimates developed by Community Studies after several years of study of enrollment trends in Missouri, estimates which have been used by the Governor's Council on Higher Education and approved by four out-of-state consultants.

University of Missouri division, a division with considerable autonomy¹ but supported and reinforced by the total state university system, and also by the metropolitan area's rich and varied industrial, research, and cultural facilities.

1. The Committee strongly and unanimously recommends that the 1963 General Assembly approve sufficient appropriations to establish a division of the University of Missouri in Kansas City, with the recognition that greater support in the future will be needed to accommodate the increasing needs for higher educational facilities in the metropolitan areas.
2. To the President and the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, the Committee recommends that a division of the University be officially established with the following characteristics:
 - a. An emphasis on graduate education, professional schools, research, and whatever provisions for undergraduates, especially upperclassmen, is needed to supplement other institutions and to support the graduate and research program.
 - b. Administrative arrangements which, on the one hand, provide sufficient autonomy to enable the division to develop in accordance with the needs of the Kansas City metropolitan community but which, on the other hand, assure a coordinated and mutually supportive relationship with the University in Columbia.

¹The usage of the term, "division of the University of Missouri," throughout this section of the report refers to a unit of the state university system with considerable autonomy and probably with a chief administrative officer reporting directly to the University of Missouri Board of Curators. This relationship which was suggested in the recent consultants' report to the Governor's Council, has general appeal to the Committee. In general, it should be recognized by all concerned that, as the University of Missouri develops a system with several geographically-separated campuses, divisions, or units, appropriate administrative arrangements will have to be devised to facilitate the legitimate development of all divisions and to assure coordination among divisions, units, or campuses.

- c. Full equality, in terms of faculty status and accreditation, with programs offered by the University of Missouri in Columbia.
- d. The development of affiliate arrangements with established non-profit research organizations in the Kansas City area (The Midwest Research Institute, Community Studies, Inc., and the Kansas City General Hospital and Medical Center) leading toward the development of research institutes in engineering and the physical sciences, in medicine and the biological sciences, and in the social sciences, and involving the participation of Columbia as well as Kansas City faculty members and doctoral students.

The University of Kansas City

The Committee, after careful study, has concluded that there is no foreseeable way in which the needs of the metropolitan community can be served except through the establishment of a University of Missouri division. This is emphatically in the best interest of the community. We have also concluded that such a development has serious implications for the University of Kansas City.

Although we feel that the metropolitan community would be ideally served through a vigorous private university as well as a state university division, we are not certain, in view of the information presented in this report, that the Kansas City community can afford to have its university resources divided. The opinion of this Committee is that the best interests of the community will be served through the consolidation of the University of Kansas City and the resources which the University of Missouri can apply in the Kansas City area.

- 3. To the Acting President and the Board of Trustees of the University of Kansas City, the Committee recommends continued and accelerated exploration of the possibilities of merging, coordinating, or consolidating resources with the University of Missouri in a manner which will best serve the interests of the Kansas City metropolitan community.

The Committee is aware that some time and considerable effort will be required for the University of Kansas City to join the state university system. Such a development will require study and action on the part of the administration and boards of both the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas City as well as general endorsement and budgetary

support from the Governor and the State Legislature. In view of this, the Committee has given considerable thought to the problems which may arise during a period of negotiation and transition.

Although the University of Kansas City has not developed into the kind of major university required by a metropolitan community of this size, at the present time and in the near future the University is of very great importance to the community. The University of Kansas City is the only university in the metropolitan area. It currently includes six professional schools, programs in a number of fields, and an undergraduate program. It has an established faculty and obligations to students.

Experience elsewhere, particularly the University of Buffalo's recent transition into the University of the State of New York at Buffalo, indicates that private fund raising tends to decline during the transition period and rise substantially after state university status is achieved. If the University of Kansas City chooses to become the University of Missouri in Kansas City, the financial problem of the transition period must be avoided. Under current circumstances faculties are difficult to replace, and the varied human resources and services of the University constitute extremely important obligations.

4. To civic leaders in Kansas City, the Committee recommends vigorous efforts to assure adequate financial support for the University of Kansas City from private sources during a possible period of transition in the University's status.

In the event that the transition is accomplished, it is clear that the University will require continued and increased support from private sources, together with an increase of grants from private foundations and federal sources for special programs. When the University of Buffalo became a state university, the Board took the initiative in organizing a foundation to assist the development of the University through private support. Clearly, such a facility can make the difference between a routine and a superior university.

A number of problems will require the assistance and support of civic leaders in the Kansas City area. Community support will be needed, for example, for the acquisition of land as the University grows, for the coordination of the University with existing research agencies, and for general planning and development in keeping with the needs of the community.

5. In the event that the University of Kansas City becomes the University of Missouri in Kansas City, the Committee recommends the organization of a foundation and/or a permanent committee on university development to supplement, through private funds and through coordination with other community facilities, the rapid development of the University of Missouri in Kansas City.

The Kansas City Area Junior College

Because of the pressing need for low tuition and close-at-home opportunities for higher education in technological as well as liberal arts fields (needs which will become very pressing within two years) the Committee endorses, strongly and without qualification, the recommendations included in the "Citizens' Survey of Kansas City Metropolitan Area Junior College District Possibilities." This includes the recommendation that an area junior college be developed which shall serve the heavily populated districts in the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area and that such a college incorporate the Kansas City, Missouri, Junior College.

6. To lay leaders who participated in the Citizens' Survey and to other civic leaders, the Committee recommends the immediate organization of an area junior college action and education committee to undertake the procedures needed to permit the citizens of the area to vote on the area junior college issue next spring.

The Citizens' Report points out that the area junior college should serve the dual function of offering liberal arts and pre-professional education on the freshman and sophomore level and of providing post-high school technological training in many fields. The Report documents, in considerable detail, the very great need for facilities for technological training and the lack of such facilities in the area at the present time. There is no other college or university, public or private, likely to assume this function. The establishment and full development of the area junior college is vital to give a large quantity of young people such opportunities and also to adequately supply industry in the area with technical specialists.

An area junior college which builds upon the program and faculty of the Kansas City Junior College, which utilizes state financial support made available by the 1961 General Assembly, and which develops several campuses to serve the various parts of the area — such a junior college can become one of the strongest and best of its kind in the nation. Its development should be coordinated with that of the University of Missouri

in Kansas City to assure, for example, coordination of curriculum, some sharing of faculty, and modes of mutual support. The full and adequate development of the area junior college should enable the University of Missouri in Kansas City to concentrate its resources on upperclassmen and graduate students. The development of the University, on the other hand, will offer close-at-home opportunities for junior college graduates to continue their education, and can provide many types of support to the college in securing faculty and in maintaining a good liberal arts and pre-professional curriculum.

Residence Centers Operated by Central Missouri State College

The Committee recognizes that Central Missouri State College has introduced resident educational programs in eastern Jackson County in response to public demand and at a time when no other college or university was showing comparable interest in meeting the accumulating need for an expansion of low-tuition opportunities for the young people of this area to continue their education. We appreciate that considerable effort on the part of the College and on the part of the Jackson County College Committee has been devoted to the development of the Jackson County centers.

However, the Committee has concluded that the development of such residence centers is clearly out of keeping with the planning which has occurred in Missouri and with that endorsed by the Governor and the State Legislature. If the development of such centers is allowed to continue, it will lead to the development of a very weak and decentralized system of higher education for the Kansas City area and for other parts of the state. To follow such a plan might eventuate in the establishment of residence centers in Clay and Platte Counties by Northwest Missouri State College, as well as residence centers by Southwest State College in portions of the St. Louis area and by Southeast State College in other portions of the St. Louis area.

Let us stress that the residence centers in Jackson County have not been supported or approved by the State Legislature or by any state planning body. The Committee sees no evidence that the State Legislature is likely to approve or to provide support for the residence centers in the foreseeable future. Whereas the State Legislature has approved the development of area junior colleges and will provide state support for their operations, residence centers have an extremely uncertain future.

The Committee, which includes several professional educators, seriously questions the quality of the programs currently operated by Central Missouri State College in Independence. We feel that, if the program is

operating on a "self-paying" basis, the financial basis is entirely inadequate to operate an educational program of minimal standards. The library is clearly inadequate for college work. The heavy reliance upon part-time faculty, induced to commute from Warrensburg for a small additional fee, is a misuse of faculty and probably affects the quality of their teaching in Warrensburg.

The Committee is cognizant of the possible need for the development of state college residence centers elsewhere in the state, notably in St. Joseph. If such a need exists, it should be established through thorough study by state planning bodies, and should be fully supported by the State Legislature.

7. The Committee suggests that the President and the Board of Central Missouri State College seek official clarification of state planning to provide public-tuition higher education opportunities in the two large metropolitan areas. If state planning in Missouri calls for the large metropolitan areas to be served by area junior colleges and state university divisions, we recommend that the College give full support to these developments and indicate an interest in transferring resident center students and programs to the area junior college or to the state university division.
8. To the Governor and the State Legislature, the Committee recommends that no state support be given, if requested, for the residence centers in Jackson County and that official procedures be established, through legislation, for the study and assessment of the possible need for residence centers or additional campuses operated by any of the state colleges in the state.

The University in Columbia and the State Colleges

The Kansas City metropolitan community has considerable and continued interest in the development of the University at Columbia, of Lincoln University, and of the five Missouri state colleges. We note that the number and proportion of students from this area attending these institutions has increased greatly in the last few years. There will continue to be a sizeable increase in students attending out-state colleges and universities despite the establishment of a University of Missouri division and an area junior college. Many who can afford the additional cost of living away from home will and should seek the type of experience involved in living on a college campus. It is also very clear that the University in

Columbia will continue to offer professional and graduate specialties which will not be available in Kansas City.

The Committee is aware that state colleges and universities have not been adequately supported, although there has been considerable improvement in recent years. We feel that the state colleges in Missouri should be developed into liberal arts and teacher-training colleges of very high quality. The entire state system of higher education in Missouri can be greatly strengthened by the further development of the University in Columbia as the state's primary center of graduate and professional study, and of research and extension services.

9. To the Governor and the State Legislature, the Committee recommends that the University of Missouri in Columbia be provided sufficient support for accelerated development as the state's primary center of higher education and that the state colleges be provided the opportunity to develop into liberal arts colleges of high quality.

Coordination of the State System

Since state colleges and universities in Missouri are entering a period of rapid expansion, the need for coordination of the state system is greater than ever. In addition to the problem of controlling the proliferation of residence centers, there is need for preventing the unnecessary development of competing and duplicating graduate programs and also need for coordinating the development of the state colleges and universities with the programs of the private institutions and the public junior colleges.

We are encouraged by the accomplishments, thus far, of the Governor's Council on Higher Education. We feel that immediate efforts should be directed toward the development of a stronger state council or commission on higher education, professionally staffed and commissioned to report to the Governor and the State Legislature.

10. To the Governor and the State Legislature, the Committee recommends that a professionally staffed and adequately financed state board, council, or commission on higher education be established to conduct research and planning leading toward the systematic and coordinated development of higher education in the State of Missouri.

Private Colleges in the Metropolitan Area

To adequately accommodate the total increase in students in the coming years, the private colleges in the area will need to double their capacity. More important, they need to be developed to assure young people with a variety of opportunities for college experience.

11. The private liberal arts colleges in the metropolitan area should be provided additional support in order that they may, in keeping with current trends:
 - a. Provide specialized education for students with unusual interests and talents.
 - b. Insure a diversity of opportunities in college education.
 - c. Attract talented students into the area to balance the out-migration of students to other regions.
 - d. Enhance, and enrich the cultural institutions of the metropolitan community, insure intellectual and cultural diversity, and supplement the services of the churches and other institutions.

It is vital that the private colleges receive increased recognition and support in a variety of ways including additional financial support from private sources. It should be recognized that, although the tuition of the private colleges is relatively high, tuition cannot provide full operating costs nor capital expenditures for the colleges. Thus, increases in students beyond optimal classroom and faculty capacities, requires substantial increases in funds from other sources.

The Committee feels that considerable coordination and cooperation is needed among the private colleges and, between them and the public institutions — within the metropolitan community and in the state. The Committee strongly endorses the Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education and urges that it be developed into an effective coordination facility.

State Scholarships

In many states, including Illinois, state scholarship programs have been established to assist students of academic ability to attend public or private colleges and universities located in the state. If instituted in Missouri, such a plan might, for example, assist capable students of limited resources to attend the University in Columbia where the fees are now \$315 yearly and the minimal dormitory cost is \$700. More important, perhaps,

it would assist with the cost of tuition in private colleges and universities and would help to assure the continued growth of private institutions. To the extent that private institutions can expand to accommodate more students, the cost to the state of expanding public facilities is greatly reduced.

It is our understanding that there are constitutional problems involved in the establishment of a state scholarship program in Missouri. Despite these obstacles, we feel that all possible efforts should be made to find the means to institute such a program. A state scholarship program is an essential part of the total and balanced development of higher education in the state.

12. To the Governor and the State Legislature, the Committee recommends that the procedures required to establish a state scholarship program in Missouri be clarified and that, when clarified, such procedures be implemented as rapidly as possible.

The Prospects for Students if Higher Educational Facilities Are Expanded

The problem of providing higher education facilities to realistically accommodate the needs of the Kansas City metropolitan community is a serious one. There is no problem of equal urgency facing the community at the present time. The set of recommendations which the Committee has presented represents a serious and thoughtful effort to determine the most practical and efficient way of meeting the problems ahead.

In a general way we have attempted to estimate how the college-going students might be accommodated, if an area junior college and a University of Missouri division were established to serve the Kansas City metropolitan community. These estimates, very general and somewhat speculative, are shown in Table 5 and Graph 2. In these estimates, which parallel those given at the end of Part II (Table 4 and Graph 1), we have allowed for some reduction in the annual increase of students attending other institutions — if an area junior college and a University of Missouri division are established. However, the increase in other institutions would still be considerable.

Generally and conservatively, if the recommendations of this report are carried out, we might expect, by 1975, a University of Missouri in Kansas City enrolling 9,000 students without the University of Kansas City and 11,000 students if merged with the University of Kansas City. We can expect an area junior college of 10,000 students, about 6,000 in liberal arts and 4,000 in two-year technological education. With full and vigorous community support, both of these can become exceptional institutions, operating within a larger state and metropolitan system which will do justice to our young people and to the economic and cultural needs of the region.

The Future of Planning for Higher Education in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area

Since the survey, "Higher Education in Kansas City," was released in 1957, problems of higher education in Kansas City have moved closer to crisis proportions and no important decisions have been made. In the intervening period, there has been a serious lag in leadership in the Kansas City area, a lag which can no longer be tolerated. In view of this, this Committee, the Kansas City Metropolitan Area Committee on Higher Education, has decided to remain intact, perhaps with some re-organization, until such time as the major necessary decisions have been made or until some other group can competently speak on behalf of higher education needs in the Kansas City metropolitan community.